## THE LATEST NEWS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-TORK TRIBUNE S where Telegraph Office, corner of Honover and Beseer ris

XAXIId CONGRESS .... SECOND SESSION SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1852.

The Senate was called to order at 25 minutes Past 12 o'clock.

A letter from Mr. King, requesting Mr. Atchson to preside, was read, and no objection being made.

Mr. A. tock the Chair.

Mr. Norris (N. H.) appeared to-day and

Mr. Underwood presented numerous pe-

titions against the employment of Chaplains.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Mississippi praying Congress to interfere to prevent American citizens abroad from being compelled to observe forms of religious worship against their conscientious convictions, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-

Mr. Davis (Mass.) presented several petitions preying that the law regulating steamboats, passed at the last Session, may not go into effect as sson as pro-

Mr. Mason introduced a bill changing the

provise attached to the appropriation for the continua-tion of the Mexican boundary. Referred.

Mr. Gwin presented a petition from all the Postmasters in California for increased compensation.

Mr. BRODHEAD gave notice of a bill changing the Bounty Land lawso as to give all 160 acres of land. On motion, so much of the President's message as relates to commerce, foreign relations, finance, military affairs, Indian affairs, and public lands was re-

Mr. Davis (Mass.) called the attention of the Senate to that part of the Message, relating to Mr. Webster's death, and spoke as follows

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to bring to the notice of the Senate an event which has touched the senate in the Message of the President, and ought not to be passed in silence by the Senate as, we have, within a short-space, mourned the death of a succession of men illustrious by their services, their talents and worth. Not only have seats in this Chamber, in the other House and upon the bench of the Court been vacated, but death has entered the Executive mansion, and claimed the beloved patriot who filled the Chair of State. The portals of the tomb had scarcely closed upon the remains of a grea and gifted member of this House, before they are again opened to receive another marked man of our dey—one who steed out with a singular prominence before his country men, challenging, by his extraordinary intellectual powers the admiration of his fellow-men. Daniel Webster, a name familiar in the remotest cabin upon the frontier, after mixing actively with the councils of his country for forty years, and having reached the limits of life assigned to mortals, has descended to the mansions of the dead, and the damp earth now rests upon his manly form. That magic voice which was wont to fill this place with admiring listeners, is hushed in eternal eilence. The multitude will no longer bend in breathless attention from these galleries to catch his words and to watch the speaking eloquence of his countenance, animated by the fervor of his mind—nor will the Senate again be instructed by the outpourings of his profound intellect, matured by long experience and carriched by copious streams from the fountains of knewledge. The thread of life is cut; the immortal is separated from the mortal, and the products of a great and cultivated mind are all that remain to us of the jurist and legislator. Few men have attracted so large a share of public attention, or maintained for so long a period an equal de-MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to bring to the no thread of life is cut; the immortal is separated from the mortal, and the products of a great and cultivated mind are all that remain to us of the jurist and legislator. Few men have attracted so large a share of public attention, or maintained for so long a period an equal degree of mental distinction. In this and the other House there were rivals for fame, and he grappled in debate with the master minds of the day, and achieved in such manly conflict the imperisimble remown connected with his name. Upon most of the questions which have been much agitated in Congress during his period of service, his voice was heard. Few orators have equaled him in a masteriy power of condensation, or in that clear, logical management of proofs and arguments which secures the attention of the hearer, and holds it with unabated interest—these speeches have been preserved, and many of them will be read as forensic models and will command admiration for the great display of intellectual honor and extensive research. This is not a suitable occasion to discuss the merits of political productions, or to compare them with the effusions of great cotemporaneous minds, or to speak of the principles advocated. All this belongs to the future. History will assign each great man the measure of its enduring fame.

Mr. Webster was conspicuous not only smong the most illustrious menin the halls of legislation, but his fame shone with undiminished laster in the judicial tribunals as an advocate, where he participated in many of the most important discussions. On the heach was Marshal, Story, and their brethren—men of patient research and comprehensive scope of intellect, who have left behind them in our judicial anals proofs of greatness which will secure profound voucaraited and respect for their names. At the bar stood Pinckney, Wirt, Framet, and many others, who adorned and gave exalted character to their names. At the bar stood Pinckney, Wirt, Framet, and many others, who adorned and gave exalted character of the profession of the fundament

thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated to the House of Representatives.

Honse of Representatives.

MR. PRESIDENT: This is an occasion full of Interesting but melancholy associations, and one that especially appeals to my feelings and sense of justice—I might almost say historical justice—as a Representative of South Carolina. Who, that were present, can ever forget the mournful and imposing occasion when Deniel Webster, whose eloquence and ability had given distinction to the greatest deliberative assembly and the most august tribunal of justice in this great Confederacy, and when Henry Clay—a man that is associated with all that is daring in action and splendid in eloquence—rose as witnesses before the tribunal of history, and gave their testimony as to the character and services of their illustrious compeer, John Caldwell Calhounthey embalmed in historical immortality their rival associate and comrade. I would that I could borrow from the spirit of my great countrymen, something of its justice and magnanimity, that I might make some requital for the distinguished tribute paid to his memory by his illustrious compeers. Such an occasion as the one I have referred to, is without parallel in the history of this Senste, and Sir, I fear that there is no future for such another one. Cahoun, Clay and Webster—like Pitt, Fox and Burke—have made a picture in our history that will be looked upon as its culminating splendor. They were luminaries that in many points of view differed from another, but they were all stars of the first magnitude. Distance cannot destroy nor diminish the rimple splendor of their light for the guidance and instruction of an admiring prosperity. Rivals they were in a great and eventful theare of political life, but death has given them a common fame. Their contest in life was for the awards of public opinion, the great lever of modern times, by which nations are to be induceded.

"With more than mortal powers endowed, How high they soared above the crowd:

ern times, by which nations are to be innuenced.

"With more than mortal powers endowed,
How high they soared above the crowd;
Their's was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place;
Like fabled Gods their mighty war
Shook realms and nations in its jar."
fore I became a member of the Senate, of which
d'ar. Webster a distinguished comment, I it
ed a very high estimate of his abilities, and fre
aus sources of high authority. His mind, remar
or its large capacity, was enriched with rare ende

ments, with the knowledge of a statesman, the learning of a jurist and the attainments of a scholar. In time chamber, with unsurpassed ability, Mr. Webster has discussed the greatest subjects that have or can induence the destinies of this great confederacy. Well may I apply to him the striking remark which he bestowed on Mr. Calhoun—"We saw before us a Senator of Rome, when Rome survived." I have always regarded Mr. Webster as a noble model of a Parliamentary debater. His genial temper, the courtesy and dignity of his deportment, his profound knowledge of his subject, and his thorough preparation, gave him a great command, not only over his immediate andience, but gave his inasterily speeches an impressible influence over public opinion. In the Supreme Court Mr. Webster was engaged in the greatest cases that were ever decided by that tribunal, and it is not too much to say that his arguments formed the basis of some of the abiest judgments of that Court. His exuberant, but rectified imagnation and brilliant literary attainments, imparted to his eloquence beauty, simplicity and majesty, and the finish of taste and elaboration. He seemed to prefer the more debative style of speaking, but when roused and assalled he became a formadable adversary in the war of debate, discharging from his full quiver the arrows of sarcasm and invective with telling effect.

Mr. Webster was born in a forest, and in his childhood and youth lived amid the scenes of rural his; and it was no doubt under their inspiring influences that he inholited that love of Nature which has given such a charm and touching pathos to some of his meditated productions, It always struck me that he had something of Burns' nature, but controlled by the discipline of a higher degree of education—lifted above the ordinary level of mankind by his genius and intelligence. Mr. Webster looked upon a more extensive horizon than could be seen by those below him. He had, too, muchfinformation from his various intercourse with great men, and his acquaintence with t

## MR. CASS'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: " How are the Mighty fall-Mr. PRESIDENT: "How are the Mighty fall-en" was the pethetic lomentation, when the leaders of largel were struck down in the midst of their services and their renown. Well may we repeat that national wail, "How are the nighty fallen!" when the impressive dispensations of Providence have so recently carried mourning to the hearts of the American people, by summoning from life to death three of their eminent citizens, who, for almost half a century, had taken part, and prominently too, in all the greatoustics, as well of peace as of war, which agitated and divided their country. Full indeed they were of days and of honors, for

Took the cars that were hoary:

but never brighter in intellect, purer in patriotism, nor more powerful in influence, than when the grave closed upon their labors, leaving their memory and their career at once an incentive and an example for their countrymen, in that long course of trial, but I trust of freedom and prosperity also, which is open before us. Otten dividedfin life, but only by honest convictions of duty, followed in a spirit of generous emulation, and not of personal opposition, they are now united in death, and we may appropriately adopt upon this striking occasion, the beautiful language addressed to the people of England by one of her most gifted sons, when they were called to mourn, as we are now called, a bereavement which spread sorrow, dismay almost, through the nation, and under circumstances of difficulty and dangorfar greater than any we can now reasonably anticipate

called to mourn, as we are now called, a bereavement which spread sorrow, dismay almost, through the nation, and under circumstances of difficulty and dangofar greater than any we can now reasonably anticipate in the progress of our history.

"Seek not for those a separate doom Whom fate brothers in the tomb, But search the land of living men.

Where shall we find their like again."

And to-day, in the consideration of the Message of the Chied Magistrate, it becomes us to respond to his aununclation, commending itself as it does to the universal santiment of the country, of the death of the last of these hemented Statemen, as a national misfortune. This mark of regret and respect was due alike to the memory of the dead, and to the feelings of the living. And I have listened with deep emotion to the eloquent testimonials to the mental power and worth and services of the departed patriot, which to day have been heard in this high place, and will be heard to-marrow, and commended too, by the American people. The voice of party is hushed in the presence of such a national calamity, and the grave closes upon the asperity of political contests, when it closes upon the sperity of political contests, when it closes upon the swell may we here, upon this theater of his services and his renown, recalling the efforts of his mighty understanding, and the admiration which always followed its exertion, well may we come with our tribute of acknowledgment to his high and diversified powers, and in fact upon his country. He was indeed one of those remarkable men, who stand prominently forward upon the canvas of history, impressing their characteristics upon the sge in which they live, and almost making it their own, by the force of their genus and the splendor of their fame. The time which elapsed between the middle of the eighteenth century and our day was prolific of great events and of distinguished men, who guided, or were guided by them, far beyond any other equal peried in the history of human society. But, in my opinion,

debate.
The judgment of his cotemporaries upon the character of his eloquence will be confirmed by the future historian. He

is stamped with a vigor and research not less monoculous will ever take rank in the history of diplomatic intercourse among the richest countributions to the commentaries upon the public law of the world.

And in internal as in external troubles, he was true, and tried and faithful; and in the latest, may it be the last, as it was the most perilous crisis of our country, rejecting all sectional considerations, and exposing himself to sectional evaluations, he stood up boldly, proudly, indeed, and weight consummate ability, for the construintional rights of another portion of the Union, fercely assessed by a spirit of agrees, sice, as incompatible with our numari obligations as with the duration of the Confederation itself. In that durk and doubtful hour, his voice was heard above the storm, recalling his countrymen to a sense of their danger and their duries, and tempering the lessons of reproof with the experience of age and the dictates of patriotism. He who heard this memorable appeal to the public reason and conscience, made in this crowded chamber, with all eyes fixed upon the Speaker, and almost all hearts awayed by his words of wasom and of power, will sedicuoty guard its recollection as one of those precious meidents which, while they constitute the pectry of history, exert a permanent and decisive indices we upon the destiny of nations.

And our deceased colleague added the kindlier affections of the heart to the lofty endowments of the mind, and I recall, with almost painful sensibility, the associations of our boyhood, when we were school-fellows together, with all the troubles and the pleasures, which belongs to that relation of life in its narrow world of preparation. He reindered himself dear by his disposition and department, and exhibited some of those peculiar characteristic features which, later in life, made him the ornament of the ascial ripened his features, and when study and knowledge of the world had ripened hin Frity-five years ago we particular to the relief of the man were foreshadowe

"How are the mighty fallen," we may yet "xclaim, when reft of our greatest and wissest; but they fall, to rae again, from death to life, when such quickening faith it, the mercy of God and in the sacrifice of the Redeemer, come to shed upon them its happy influence on this side of the grave and beyond it.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

When, in passing through Savoy, I reached When, in passing through Savoy, I reach "I the eminence where the traveler is promised his first distinct view of Mont Blane, I asked, "Where is the mountain?" "There," said the guide, pointing to the ruley sky which stretched out before me. It is even so when we approach and strengt to scan accurately a great character. Clouds gather upon it and seem to take it up out of our sight.

Daniel Webster was a man of warm and earnest affections, in all the dome-tic and social relations. Purely incidental and natural allusions in his conversations, letters, and speeches, have made us familiar with the very pathways about his early mountain home; with his moth

incidental and natural allusions in his conversations, letters, and speeches, have made us familiar with the very pathways about his early mountain home, with his moth er, graceful, intellectual, fond and plous; with his father, assiduous, patrio ic and religious, changing his pursuits as duty in revolutionary times commanded, from the farm to the camp, and from the camp to the Provincial Legislature and the Constituent Assembly. It seems as if we could recognise the very form and features of the most constant and generous of brothers. Nor are we strangers at Marshield. We are guests hospitably admitted, and then loft to wander at our ease under the evergreens on the lawn, over the grassy fields, through the dark, native forest, and slong the sea shore. We know almost as well as we know our own, the children reared there, and fondly loved, and therefore perhaps carly lost; the servants bought from bondage, and held by the stronger chains of gratitude; the careful steward, always active yet never hurried; the reverent neighbor, always welcome yet never obtrusive; and the ancient inherman, whose little fleet is ever rearly for the sports of the sea; and we meet on every side the ever-watchful and devoted friends, whom no frequency of disappointment can discourage, and whom even the death of their great patron cannot all at once disenzage from efforts, which know no balancing of probabilities, nor reckoning of cost, to secure his elevation to the first honors of the Republic.

Who that was even confessedly provincial was ever so identified with any thing local, as Daniel Webster was with the spindles of Lowell and the quarries of Quincy; with Faneail Hall, Bunker Hill, Foreithers Day, Plymouth Rock, and whone ver he belonged to Massachusetts? And yet, who that was most truly national has ever so sublimely celebrated, or so touchingly commended to our reverent affections, our broad and ever-broadening continental home; its endless rivers, malestic mountains and capacious lakes; its inimitable and indesertiable Cons

majestic mountains and capacious lakes; its inimitable and indescribable Constitution; its cherished and growing Capital; its aptly conceived and expressive dag, and its triumphs by land and sea; and its immortal founders, heroes and martyrs! How manifest it was, too, that, unlike those who are impatient of slow but sure progress, he loved his country, not for something greater or higher that he desired or hoped she might become, but just for what she was, and as she was already, regardless of future change.

No, sir; believe me, they err widely who say that Daniel Webster was cold and passionless. It is true that he had little enthusiaem, but he was nevertheless earnest and sincere, as well as calm; and therefore he was both discriminating and comprehensive in his affections. We recognise his likeness in the portrait drawn by a Roman pencil:

"who with nice discernment knows

med:

What to his country and his friends he owes;
How various Nature warms the human breast,
To love the Parent, Brother, Friend or Guest,
What the great offices of Judges are,
Of Senators, of Generals sent to war."

Or Senators, of Generals sent to war.

Ontiel Webster was cheerful, and on becoming occasions joyous, and even mirthful; but he was habitually engaged in profound studies on great affairs. He was moreover, constitutionally fearful of the dangers of populations and confidence and so in public walk, conmoreover, constitutionary tearring of the dangers of popular position and prejudice; and so in public walk, conversation and debate, he was grave and serious, even to solemnity; yet he never desponded in the darkest hours of personal or political trial; and melancholy never, in health nor even in sickness, spread a pall over

his spirits
It must have been very early that he acquired that just estimate of his own powers which was the basis of a self-reliance which all the world saw and approved, and which, while it betrayed no feature of vanity, none but a superficial observer could have mistaken for pride

or arrogance.

Daniel Webster was no sophist. With a talent for didatic instruction which might have excused dogmatism, he never lectured on the questions of morals that are agitated in the schools. But he seemed, nevertheless, to have acquired a philosophy of his own, and to have made it the rule and guide of his life. That philosophy consisted in improving his powers and his tastes, so that he might appreciate whatever was good and becariful in nature and art, and attain to whatever was excellent in conduct. He had accurate perceptions of the qualities and relations of things. He overvalued nothing that was common, and undervalued nothing that was useful, or even ornsmental. His lands, his cattle and equipage, his dwelling, library, and apparel, his letters, arguments, and orations—everything that he did was, as far as possible, fit, complete, perfect. He thought decorous forms necessary for preserving whatever was substantial or valuable in polities and morals, and even in religion. In his regard Order was the first law, and Peace the chief biessing of earth, as they are of heaven. Therefore, while he desired Justice and loved Liberty, he reverenced Law as the first Divinity of States and of society.

Device Webster was indeed ambitious but his ambition Daniel Webster was no sophist. With a talent for di-

e was not an unquestioning believer in that religion offers to the meek the inheritance of a Heavenly

Kingdom. Daniel Webster's mind was not subtle, but it was clear.

Kingdom.

Daniel Webster's mind was not subtle, but it was clear. It was surpassingly logical in the exercise of induction, and equally rigorous and majestic in all its movements—and yet he possessed an inagination so strong, that if it had been combined with even a moderated enthusiasm of temper, would have overturned the excellent balance of his power. The civilian rises in this, as in other Republics, by the practice of eloquence, and so Daniel Webster became an orator—the first of orators.

Whatever eise concerning him has been controverted by any body, the fifty thousand lawyers of the United Statos, interested to dany his pretrusions, conceeded to him an unapproachable movement at the bar. How did he win that high place I where others sindled laborously, he meditated interestly. Where others appealed to the prejudices and passions of courts and juries, he addressed only their understandings. Where others lost themselves among the streams, he ascended to the fountain. While they sought the rules of have among conflicting precedents, he found them in the eternal principles of reason and justice. But it is concerding too much to the legal profession for call Daniel Webster a lawyer. Lawyers speak for clients and thus interests—he seemed always to be speaking for his country and for truth. So he rose imperceptibly above his profes-

these, and they rhetoric which construc-ous yet massive rhetoric which construc-ied Webster.

Daniel Webster, although a statesman, did not aim to Daniel Webster, although a statesman, did not aim to Daniel Webster, although a statesman, did not aim to

Daniel Webster, although a stateman, do no sain to be either a popular or a parliamentary leader. He left common affairs and questions to others, and reserved himself for those great and infrequent occasions which seemed to involve the prosperity or the continuance of the Republic. On these occasions he rose above partiasn infraences and alliances, and gave his counsels earnestly and with impassioned solemnity, and always with an unaffected reliance upon the intelligence and virtue of his countrymen.

The first revolutionary assembly that convened in Boston promuleated the principle of the Revolution of 1688—" Re-

ican States, and balancing those of the Fastern world, and we could not but exclaim, in the words of the Roman orstor, when we saw him leave the Legislative Councils to enter on the office of Administration:

Quantis in augustiis, vesta gloria se diletari velis!"

MR. STOCKTON'S SPEECH. Mr. PRESIDENT: I came to this city only this Mr. President: I came to this city only this morning, and to the Senate Chamber wholly unapprised in relation to the present solemn and interesting proceedings. It would not, therefore become me, or the colemnity and grandour of the occasion to mingle, so entirely unprepared, as I needs must be, my voice with the eloquent voice of lamentation which has the morning done honor to the Senate, for any other purpose than simply and briefly to express my grief, my sorrow—sye, Sir, my heartielt, pervading sorrow, when I heard that Daniel Webster was dead. Senators, I have known and loved Daniel Webster for 30 years. What wonder then, that I shoeld sorrow. But now that I an

Daniel Webster is really dead—that he does not still live.

I did hope that God, who has watched over this Republic, who can do all things, who hung the earth upon nothing, who so endowed the mind of Daniel Webster, would have still longer upheld its firal tenement, and kept him as an example not only to our own men, but to the men of the whole world, indeed, it is no figure of speech, when we say that his fame was world wide.

But, Senators, I rose to pronounce no culogy on him. I am up for no such vain purpose. I come with no ceremony, but I come to the portals of his grave stricken with sadness, and kere, before the assembled Senators, because, whether they be of this side of the Chamber or the otherside of the Chamber, I hope I am entitled to call every Senator my friend—to mindle my grief with the grief of those around me. I rise here with no hope of adding one grave stone to the colossal column he has erected for himself: but I come only to add a gariand of friendship on the bier of one of the greatest and best men I ever knew. Senators, you have known Mr. Webster in his public character, as a statesman of almost intuitive perceptions—as a lawyer of unsurpassed learning and ability—as a ripe echolar; but it was my happiness to know him as a man, in the seclusion of private life and in the performance of sacred domestic duties and of reciprocal friendship. I say here, in this presence, and as lar as my poor voice may reach, that he was remarkable for all those attributes that constitute a noble, a generous, hospitable, high minded, courageous man. Sir, as far as my researches into the history of the world have gone, they have falled to furnish his superior. Not even in the records of ancient Greece or Rome, or eny other nation, is to be found a man of superior endowments to our own Webster. Mr. President, in private life Mr. Webster was generous to a fault; in public life his whole mind was absorbed in his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. Sir, one act of his, one speech of his, made

Having said thus much of the dead, allow me to ex-Having said thus much of the dead, allow me to express one single word of thanks to the honorable Senator from Michigan—Mr. Cass. Sir, I have often had occasion to feel sentiments of regard, and if he will permit
me to say it, of affectionate regard for him, and sometimes to express them; but the emotions created in my
breast by his address this morning, are not easily expressed. I thank him, in the fulness of my heart I thank
him; and may God spare him to our country many
years; may he long remain here in our midst, as he is at
this day, in all the strength of manhood, and in all the
elect of manned wisdom.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) was appointed member the Committee of Commerce, vice Mr. Johnson,

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the con-sideration of the pending resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate

Mr. Meade said: Virginia is engaged extensively in a system of railroad, and, therefore, if his State was relieved of duty now paid on railroad from it would be a saving to it of probably two or three millions of dollars within the next ten years. What is said of Virginia may be said of the whole South, West and North-West. He gave notice he should vote against the pending proposition submitted by Mr. Brooks to refer the subject of the revenue to Select Committees, and should seek an opportunity to relieve railroad iron from the present duty which oppresses it. He then proceeded to show that the admission of railroad iron free of duty would benefit every one by increasing and cheapening travet, and promoting industry and an exchange of products. In conclusion, he expressed himself opposed to the retention of the surplus in the Treasury, believing that it would lead to wasteful and unconstitutional expenditures; therefore, he was in favor of appropriating the surplus to the redemption of the United States Bonds, even if we have to pay 15 or 20 per cent advance for it.

Mr. STANTON (Ohio) gave the reasons why he appeared to save devended and inclusions are supposed to two first. Mr. MEADE said: Virginia is engaged exten-

Mr. Millson (Va.) expressed his views on unity out of the Treasury to manufacturers to sustain missives against foreign competition. Mr. Giddings (Ohio) remarked it had been

Mr. Giddinas (Ohio) remarked it had been well said in a Whig paper that protection is growing more and more dim, and the whole world is now opposed to the protection policy, and it is vain for the Whigs to structle against the onward progress. The discussion here had become stale and unprofitable. During three days, notwithstanding the elequent speeches, the seats had been nearly empty, showing how little interest is felt in the subject. There is but one kind of protection where the prohibitory principle has been carriedout, and that is slave trading. The slave growers of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky enjoy a perfect protection, for by the law it is made death to import slaves from abroad, while slaves can be transported from Maryland and Virginia further South. The laborer and manufacturer of the nation have no protection. They can, however, generally take care of themselves. His Northern Whigh triends, while they say they want to protect Northern labor, countenance and maintain the sale of human flesh. But the people will pronounce them hypocrites.

This morning he read in a Whig paper that a female, a mother, when she saw her four children sold to an unfeciling dealer in human flesh, murdered them rather than see them transferred to the pen of their purchaser, and is: this the laws of the State consigned her to the gallows. He asked both his Whig and Democratic friends whether they would steel their hearts to such cases of inhumanity. He repeated, that men who profess to sympathise with their fellow men, and yet maintain commerce with human flesh, while protessing to protect the laborer of the North, utter what is not true.

Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) inquired whether the gentleman who had said that one species of labor only was protected desired the prohibition removed for the purpose of increasing competition?

Mr. Giddinas—I spoke of the manufacturers of slaves and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of slaves and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of slaves and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of sl

Mr. Giddings.—I spoke of the manufacturers of slaves and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of slaves and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of slaves alone who is sustained and honored by the laws of the country. One great and striking policy has characterized the Administration which is now going out, and on this one policy rests the hopes of its friends for distinction in future—he meant the Compromise measures. The man whose desth has this day been announced in the Senate, in March, 1850, put forth the programme which was carried through by the indusence of the Executive. The Fugitive Slave Law has been in operation more than two years, and in each subsequent message, the Fresident has congratulated the country on the protection afforded to the Southern master. What are the facts! For three months, ending the 3d of December, a larger number of fugitive slaves crossed the Northern Lakes, and found protection under the Canadian Government, than ever crossed at any former period of history, while the slave-catchers slink back into the slave States and become silent. His friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Jones,) while speaking yesterday, said: Pennsylvania had stood firm on the Compromise measures, but it was satisfactory to him (Giddings, to know that Pennsylvania furnished the men and Democrats who at Christiana stood firm in defense of the principles which every freeman holds dear to his heart. They struck down the oppressor and laid him in the dust. He thanked the Democrats for that, and thanked God and took courage.

Mr. Jones (Penn.) inquired whether he unod and took courage. Mr. Jones (Penn.) inquired whether he un-

erstood the gentlemen to say that the Democrats sanc-med and sustained the Christiana riots:

Mr. Giddings replied—I never heard any-

hing else. [Laughter.] Mr. Jones further asked whether the gentle

Mr. Jones further asked whether the gentleman took it for granted that Democrats favor what they do not declare themselves opposed to?

Mr. Giddings hoped the gentleman would not interrogate him too closely; and then proceeded to encourage the friends of freedom by showing the progress of their cause, evidence of which is seen in the election of Benton, in Missouri, and Gerrit Smith, the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the preaching of the gosped and the songs of the poets. He said that Fred. Doaglass's prospects were brighter now than Gerrit Smith's were four year's ago. When he comes hare we will have snother illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law—a fugitive from labor bringing with him his African blood.

A SOUTHERS VOICE—"Then we'll catch him."

Mr. Genderes said Mr. Douglas would ask no favors of Southern slaveholders or Northern serviles. He is competent to speak for homeelf, and the man who comes in conclusion, he referred to the letter of Mr. Webster to our Minister in Spain regarding Cuba, written in January, 1843, commenting upon fit, and saying that it associated Webster's name with infamy. It send, with the annexation of Cuba to the United States, a fire would be kindled to burn off slavery and drive it from the continent.

Mr. STANLY (N. C.) said: There is one matter Mr. Stanlt (N. C.) said: There is one matter in the President's Message which I do not see alwerted to in the pending resolutions of reference. An appropriation was made last session for a funatic Asylum, and this is of some importance to Congressmen and others. [Laughter.]

Mr. Housmon replied that he had proposed no reference of that branch of the Message there being already simple provision for lunatics confined here or transported to Baltimore. [Renewed laughter.]

The Cotamittee rose without disposing of the operation before it, and the House adjourned.

question before it, and the House adjourned Massachmetts Congressional Election.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. Further returns of the Congressional Election yesterday, show that Crocker, (Whig) is probably elected in the Second District by a small plurality over Weston, (Free-Soil.)

In the IIId District, Edmunds, (Whig.) elected by from 800 to 1,900 plurality.

In the VIth District, Upham, (Whig.) elected

by over 500 plurality, In the VIIth District, Banks, (Loco.) is elect-

ed by several hundred plurality. In the VIIIth District the run is close be-

tween Wentworth, (Whig.) and Wilson, (Free-Soiler,) th the chances in favor of the former. In the IXth District De Witt, Free-Soller,

ts elected by at least 1,000 plurality.

Dispatch II. | Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. In the IId District, Fay. (Whig.) is elected

In the IVth District, Sabine, (Whig.) is elect ed to fill the vacancy. And in the IXth District, probably Little,

(Dem.) is chosen to fill the vacancy-all in the present Congress.

Springfield, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. John C. Goodrich, Whig, is certainly elected to Congress in the XIth District.

Perilons Position of the Crew of a Schooner

on Lake Erie-Heroic Conduct. BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. Yesterday morning the schr. Gazette, Capt.

Bassett, reached Cleveland harbor in distress, having

suffered much in the gales of last week on the lake.

The crew had been nearly twenty-four hours without a mouthful of food and were worn out with fatigue. As the entered the harbor the Gazette was cast against the East pier and a hole was knocked in her bow, she then drifted into the Lake and capsized. The crew succeeded in getting into the rigging, but seemed unable to hang on in consequence of cold and exhaustion. Capt. Watta, of the Queen City, Capt. Stannard,

of the Cleveland, and other noble fellows, took small boats, and at the hazard of their lives pulled out to the wreck, and succeeded after much difficulty in rescuing the crew in almost a dying condition. Thousands of persons assembled on the deck to witness the brave action. The vessel lies in 20 feet of water, and is un insured. She had a few tuns of coal for ballast.

The President's Message at New-Orleans.

The mail is through from New-Orleans, but we find nothing worthtelegraphing in the papers. The Post-Office messenger did not reach New Orleans in time to furnish the papers with the copy of the President's Message on the day of its delivery.

Obsequies of Daniel Webster in the House

of Representatives.
Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852.
The death of Mr. Webster is to be noticed in the House with appropriate culogies and proceed-ings—probably to-morrow.

Rumored Resignation of Postmaster Brady—

Receipts to the Washington Monument— Consul Recognized—Contract Awarded— The Reports of the Departments, &c. Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. It is reported that Postmaster BRADY, of

New-York, is about to resign, and W. B. Taylor, many years Assistant Postmaster, is talked of for the succes

sion.
Simeon Bailey, Postmaster of New-Bedford, has resigned; Themas Coggshall will be nominated to the Senate as his successor.

The receipts of the Washington Monument last week, were \$2.379; more than two-thirds of which was from Maryland.

The President officially recognizes Daniel Washes Compiler Kandor at California.

The President officially recognizes Daniel Woolf as Consul for Ecuador, at California.

The contract for supplying timber for gun carrieges for the army, has been awarded to Messra. Fuller, Chaffe & Co., of Springfield, Mass. The required quantity is 872,000 feet, and the contract is at \$28 and \$43 per thousand board measure, amounting to about \$45,000.

The first part of the documents accompanying the Bresdent's Message, forming a volume of 600 pages, was sent to Congress yesterday, finely printed by General Armstrong. The second part, forming a similar volume, will be ready next week.

New-Orleans City Bonds - Later from Mexico Tampico Declared for the Revolutionists.

New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. New-Orleans City Bonds, 1,300 in number, of

\$1,000 each, were awarded yesterday, by the Commissioners, as follows:
\$183,000 at \$2100@1 \$\P\$ cent. premium; \$200,000 to Horace Bean & Co. at 1½ premium; \$917,000 to others at par including \$207,000 to Corning & Co. Tetal, \$1,000,000.

The sale work products at the premium of the control of the control

Total, \$1,300,000.

The sale much exceeded the general expectation.

The arrival of the brig Hercules at this port puts us in possession of some later Mexican news, by which we learn that the City of Tampico had pronounce.

which we learn that the City of Tampico has pronounced in favor of the Revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 14—P. M.

John S. Carrey, formerly Editor of The Baltimors American, and recently of The New Orleans Crescent, died this evening at the St. Louis Hotel of cholers, after only a few hours illness. His death will be much regretted.

Fire at Durhamville, &c.

Syracuse, Tucsday, Dec. 14, 1852.

The Rome Sentinel announces the occurrence of a fire at the Verona Glass Factory, Durhamville, on Monday, doing damage to the extent of \$4,000. The property was insured for \$8,000.

The Democrats hold a celebration here to-

night, for which fifty cent tickets are issued. Snow fell here yesterday and the sleighs were out.

fell here yesterday and the sleighs were out.

Desperate Highway Kobbery in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Taesday, Dec. 14, 1852.

Hooper C. Hicks, Collector of Customs at Vienna, Dorchester County, Md., while passing along Lombardst, near South, at 5½ o'clock this evening, had a rope thrown round his neck and was dragged into an alley by three mee, who there robbed him of \$3,000, \$500 of which was in gold, \$1,200 in Baltimore notes, and a draft for \$1,400 on New-York,) and his watch.—A handful of lime was thrown in his meath and eyes, almost choking and blinding him, and befere he could recover and give an alarm the robbers effected their escape. Mr. Hicks's pockets were all cut open and his feen was grazed by the knife.

Fall of a Grain Store in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Doc. 14.
The grain store of C. H. Cummings, on Water-st., below Race, fell down at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from the weight of the grain within it. A clerk was buried beneath the grain, but was rescued uninjured. A man who was at work in the building is missing, and is supposed to have been killed.

Extensive Swindling.

Extensive Swindling.

PMILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec 14, 1852.

John Symes, an Englishman, Jormerly in the employ of Isaac Reed & Son, of this city, disappeared on Saturday last, having swindled his former employers and others to a large amount.

Since his departure, 29 gold watches and other jewelry of which he had obtained possession, by means of opening a store, from parties here and in New-York, have been traced to various pawnbrokers. He also obtained \$600 by a forged check on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. He is 24 years of age, with red hair, and walks with a slight limp.

Wreck of the Schooner Argo, and Lose of Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. Advices from Nassau, N. P., of Nov. 30, state

Advices from Bassati, N. 7., of Nov., Section that the schr. Argo, of Provincetown, Captain Nickerson, bound from Jacmel to Boston, was capsized in a squall, Nov. 18, in lat. 31, lon. 74. The captain, mate and four seamen were saved; but Mrs. Nickerson, the captain's wife, and one man were drowned.

Charleston. Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Marion, Captain
Berry, arrived at her wharf here at eleven e'clock, last
(Nonday) night.

Our telegraphic reports have mentioned the arrest of counterfeiters in Western Massichusetts. We cut the following particular a from The Springfield

the arrest of counterfeiters in Western Massichusetts. We cut the following particular a from The Springfield Republican of Saturday:

We learn from North Adams that four young men, named Southwick, Clark Aldrich and Williams, ware arrested there, and at Clarkeburg, on Avodnasday night and Thursday morning, for passing coun terfeit money. Upon the first three a considerable amount of counterfeit money was found, mostly on the Commercial Bank of Troy, Tradesman's Bank, Cholsen, and Southbridge, Mass. Bank. They also had No on the Northeapton Bank. No counterfeits were found on Williams, but, upon his examination, as individual swore to having received a counterfeit of him.

One of this party returned from "bead-quarters" are Tosslay evening with a quantity of the spurious stude, and on Wednesday evening they had a session to divide the bills. Having been suspected of rognery for some two months, they were watched and were even allowed to separate, in the hope that others, believed to be implicated, might be detected in association with them. This failing, they were arrested, and Williams has been bound over in \$500 to answer. We have not heard of the result of the examination of the others.

The mames of the four individuals arresteds Holyoke and Chicopee, on Wednesday night, are Lymast Houghton, Asa A. Pease, Frederick Wright and Arthur Horrogen. As they were arrested for an offense committed in Connecticut, it was supposed that a requisition from the Governor of that State would be necessary to bring them to trial within its borders. We learn, however, that all but Pease volunteered to go to that State without formalines, and started with an officer on Friday morning. It is said that the complaint against them was for saking counterfeit money, and that their willinguess to go back to Connecticut arose from a certainty that the charge cannot be proved. They will find that an arrest for passing such money, if they are gulley of it, can easily be accomplished after a first dismissel.

Pease, who was under \$500 bo

A HORRID MURDER.-Letters were received

A Horrid Murder.—Letters were received here last week from Hyde, Tyrrell and Beaufort Counties, stating that Washington Carrowan, a citizen of Hyde County, of some 50 years of age, and many years a Baptist Preacher, lately, on some frivolous pretext, knocked his wife down with a chair, and beather with it until the chair broke to pieces, and then seized a large stick and continued to beat her, until a man named Lassiter, who boarded in the house, interfered to prevent her being murdered. Whereupon, Carrowan took his gun to shoot Lassiter: but he disarmed him and left the house. A few days afterward, say on the 15ch of last month, Lassiter chanced to go by the house, which stood near the public road, when Carrowan, seeing him pass, took his gun and ran through his field to cut him off, and overtook him in the savannah and shot him dead; then took up his victim and carried him some half mile into the swamp, and threw him face down into the mud, and stamped him below the surface, and covered him over with brush, and then ran off and made his escape from the county and cluded pursuit. When last seen he was at Washington, inquiring the way to the Wilmington Railroad, and it is supposed has pushed for the South, and probably for California. He had been a hard-working man and accumulated some \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of property. He had been marriage; and horrible to tell, circumstances have now come out, that strongly indicate that both of his deceased wives came to their deaths by his hands! Mr. Lassiter was an educated man, very much of a gentleman, and was employed in teaching geography upon some new principle, and had not been long in Hyde County. It is to be hoped that the fleeling murderer will not succeed in making his escape from justice.

\*\*We The Hamilton Spectator tells a rather unfavorable story concerning Philip's Fire Aunihilator.

in making his escape from justice.

W The Hamilton Spectator tells a rather unfavorable story concerning Phillip's Fire Annihilator. The facts, as narrated by the Spectator are, that in consequence of a fire which broke out on board the steamship Severn, in August last, during her homeward voyage from the Brazils, the Directors of the Royal Mail Packet Company, besides taking other precautions to guard against the awful calamity of fire at sea, ordered a supply of Phillip's patent fire annihilators to be provided for each of their ships. Two were accordingly put on board the Severa, and were kept ready for use. On the outward voyage, we are informed that one of these machines suddenly ignited and the plug blew out, sending forth such a volume of fame and vapor as was exceedingly difficult to subdue. Water was thrown upon the machine, but this only seemed to increase the offensive fumes without decreasing the fames. The deck of the vessel was much burnt, and some little samage was done before the fire could be got under. Taking all the circumstances into account, the Severn had a second narrow escape from destruction by fire, insamuch as if the annihilators had been kept in the store room, (which might have been presumed to be a very natural and suitable part of the ship for their safe keeping.) another and fearful addition of the loss of the Amazon would in all probability have resulted. If this account be true, as we see no reason to doubt, the annihilators should have their name changed at once. The Hamilton Spectator tells a rather un-

FOUR DAYS

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Dates: Liverpool and London, Dec. 1; Paris, Nov. 30. The British and North American Mail steamship Africa arrived off Holyhead Monday morning, 29th ult., at 104 o'clock, but, from want of water on the bar, did not arrive in the River Mersey till 10} P. M. On the 18th, at 7.30 A. M., passed the Asis, for New-York; 29th, off the N. W. Light-ship, entrance to river, picked up the crew of the brig James Dunlop, Heaney, from Liverpool to Limerick, which vessel had sprung a leak and sunk. The Africa experienced a succession

of easterly gales. The news by this arrival has no striking interest, the restoration of the Empire, now formally effect-ed, having long been un fait accompli. From India, telegraphic dispatches, in advance of the mail, an-neunce the capture of the City of Prome from the Burmese, with no loss to speak of on the side of the British. Liverpool Cotton Market steadier, with symp-

toms of a revival. Breadstuffs still advancing.

Accounts from Paris, pretending to be well informed, say that negotiations between France and England are so far advanced that a modification of the tariffs of the two countries will be made public within

The following persons came passengers in

## ENGLAND.

By the Niagara we had proceedings of the British Parliament to Saturday, Nov. 37. Nothing of any importance transpired in either House on Monday, 20th, except a statement by Lord Derby that Government intended to fulfil the conditions promised to the enrolled pensioners sent to Toronto, or to grant them compensation. In the Commons a select committee was appointed to investigate the charge of bribery at the Derby election, in which Secretary-at-war Seressord is implicated. On Tucaday, 30th, Earl Derby stated that he was quite ready to agree to a resolution ratifying the present system of commercial legislation, expressing, at the same time, the determination of the present Government to adhere to the principle of Free Trade, Earl Dysart stated that as soon as the correspondence could be prepared that had taken place relative to the House.

House.

It is at present intended to adjourn Parlis ment on 10th inst., for a recess of nine weeks, to the middle of February. Uncertainty still prevails as to the day on which Mr. Disraeli will make his financial.

the day on which Mr. Disraeli will make his financial statement.

On Friday evening, 26th, a meeting of "the Ladies of England" was convened by the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the ladies of the United States, calling on them to use their influence for the abolitics of negro Slavery. The address agreed to disclaim any political motives,—acknowledges the share Britain had in the introduction of Slavery into her colonies,—deplores the interdiction of religious instruction to the Slaves, and suggests as the means of abolishing the Institution that the ladies of America, "as alsers, as winders, raise their volcas to their followistianes and at mothers, raise their volcas to their followistianes and their prayers to God, for the removal of this affiction from the Caristian World." It transplace, however, that a subscription is to be collected as an auxiliary to this end. It may be interesting to show that the name of the ladies present, or who signified their concurrences of the Ladies present, or who signified their concurrences of the Ladies present, or who signified their concurrences of the Carisia, Shadessbury, Litchfield; Viscountesses of Derford, Argyll, Downger of Beaufort; Countesses of Derford, Argyll, Downger of Beaufort; Countesses of Derford, Argyll, Downger of Beaufort; Countesses of Derford Argyl